

**Gateway Region Urban Sprawl:
Metro East Sustainable Growth Resources Group**

September 16, 1999

MEETING NOTES

The notes provided below document the main points and meeting progress that were offered during the meeting on September 16, 1999. The notes highlight and summarize the key topics and issues that were discussed at the meeting. Selected attachments are provided in this document.

On September 16, 1999, the Sustainable Growth Steering Committee convened at St. Mary's Hospital, Ancilla Conference Room, in East St. Louis, Illinois. In addition to the Steering Committee, the following representatives were in attendance: four representatives from the Region V, Chicago, IL U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offices, two Illinois State Representatives, a representative of the Southwest Illinois Metropolitan Planning Commission (SIMPAC), and the facilitation team from Planning and Management Consultants, Ltd. (PMCL). A list of attendees is provided in Attachment A.

Tim Feather, PMCL, and Andy Anderson, EPA, began the meeting with welcome and introductions. Mr. Anderson introduced Noemi Emeric, new Gateway Team Leader for the EPA (Region V), replacing Jerome King. Representative Wyvetter Younge was also introduced to the group. Rep. Younge represents the 114th Legislative District, which includes the East St. Louis area. After the announcements, Mr. Feather stated the meeting goal as follows:

“Establish an understanding of the Illinois Smart Growth Initiative and related programs and initiate an appropriate strategy that takes advantage of these programs for the Metro-East region.”

Then Mr. Feather reviewed the meeting agenda (provided in Attachment B). Included in the meeting agenda was a presentation by Tom Wobbe (SIMPAC) and Illinois Representative Ricca Slone. Mr. Wobbe was asked to provide the group with an overview and working understanding of SIMPAC and its services to the Metro-East area. Rep. Slone was invited to provide the group with information on Governor Ryan's Illinois Smart Growth Initiative. Last on the agenda was to develop action items/next steps for the group.

Announcements

Kathy Andria announced that she and Ed Weilbacher had attended the Governor's Open Lands Trust meeting. She noted that this effort allowed them to offer input from downstate. Monies for this trust will be available December 1, 1999.

Fontez Mark then announced that St. Clair County was holding an open house for their Green Spaces Plan on Monday, September 20, 1999, from 4:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. The open house will be located at the Court House in the main lobby. The Green Spaces Committee has invited the public to offer input and suggestions. Gordie Blum, EPA, provided the group with a handout article, entitled "Growing Greener: Putting Conservation into Local Codes," for reference.

Evolution of "Sustainable Growth Resources Group"

Tim Feather, PMCL, provided a progress review of the Metro-East Sustainable Growth Resources Group, formerly titled the Gateway Region Urban Sprawl Group. Attachment C includes a copy of Mr. Feather's presentation, and a summary of that presentation is provided below.

Early meetings of the Sustainable Growth Resources Group were too large and highly diverse. This made group accomplishments difficult. As the group started to fine-tune themselves they began to understand the complexities of the urban sprawl issue. The EPA decided to reconfigure the group into two specific and parallel efforts: the stormwater group and the sustainable growth group.

A Steering Committee was formed for each group that was tasked with developing a more specific charge for each effort. Subsequent meetings of each group have now been tasked with identifying more operational directions based on the new charge. Eventually the groups will be able to deploy specific projects or activities.

This group, the Metro-East Sustainable Growth Resources group, is comprised of local, state and federal organizations. Its mission is to gather, develop, and disseminate information regarding growth issues in the Metro-East area. This group is represented by various interests and the idea is to put heads together collectively so that something progressive can be done.

As part of this effort the previous Sustainable Growth group meeting identified three "cornerstones" of activity that the group could build upon. These included (1) education, (2) the Illinois Smart Growth Initiative, and (3) planning. Mr. Feather explained that the group needed to provide educational opportunities for the public, as well as for the group itself. He also noted that the group should take full advantage of

opportunities presented by the Illinois Smart Growth Initiative. Lastly, he noted that the group needed to work with planning efforts in the area in order to consider sustainable growth holistically.

Funding is one of the foundational elements of these cornerstone efforts. The group will need to seek funding sources to spur on these initiatives. Mr. Feather suggested that the group consider how this may be accomplished and to think about these cornerstones and how funding might fit in so the group can begin building upon this foundation and maintain focus.

Mr. Anderson added that there was strong recognition that the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council was working on initiatives of their own as well. It was hoped that this group could work with East-West Gateway and the two groups could support each other in their efforts.

To summarize, Mr. Feather noted that the work that members do outside of the group is critical to its success, and he thanked those members responsible for obtaining speakers who could shed light on important issues, such as the Illinois Smart Growth Initiative.

Southwest Illinois Metropolitan Planning Commission (SIMPAC)

Tom Wobbe, Executive Director of the Southwest Illinois Metropolitan Planning Commission, provided the group with background information on SIMPAC, as well as information on the type of work that his agency provides the Metro-East area. Attachment D includes a handout provided by Mr. Wobbe, which identifies Illinois Regional Planning Agencies state wide.

Mr. Wobbe explained that SIMPAC and its sister entity, the Northeast Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC), were created by state legislation but are not funded by the state. SIMPAC has essentially evolved into a not-for-profit consulting firm, with 90% of their business from contractual services through county and municipal entities. SIMPAC provides planning support for a seven county region that includes the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Clinton, Washington and Bond. Though SIMPAC is not funded by the state, they are restricted to providing services to public entities.

Currently SIMPAC is contracted with East St. Louis to help them with a property buyout program. In this effort, SIMPAC is working with the Illinois Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify homes in floodplain and wetland areas that can be purchased in an effort to eliminate continued spending of taxpayer dollars in these areas because of flooding problems. Mr. Wobbe explained that as a result of federal levees, in the 1950s and 1960s a lot of development had been created when these areas were very dry. Today these areas have significant flooding problems. As part of this

project SIMPAC is in the process of purchasing for the city approximately 600 parcels of land at \$1.5 million. Through this program residents get market value for their land and then the areas are converted back into wetlands.

Mr. Wobbe stressed that when areas do not consider the future possibility of flooding before development it can prove costly in the future. Pontoon Beach was noted as an example of a situation in which better planning could have helped them avoid future flooding problems. Now the city utilizes computerized maps with overlays of floodplains and wetlands to determine if a building permit can be issued regardless of the zoning. This helps to eliminate the potential of long-range problems.

In 1993 SIMPAC worked with the city of Valmeyer. Valmeyer is a city of 1,000 people. After the flood of 1993, the city decided to relocate instead of redeveloping and renovating. SIMPAC worked with the community and federal agencies to provide one of the largest known relocation efforts. The city now resides 900 feet up the bluff, overlooking the site of the old city. This was a \$500 million project, but the cost was no larger than the estimated rebuilding effort would have been, plus the long-range benefits to the community are reductions in the risk of flooding in the future.

The City of Edwardsville is also using mapping for their planning efforts. They are utilizing smart growth concepts to help plan the development of a central business district. With this type of planning the city can provide for growth in a logical manner to more efficiently develop the land. These same efforts are also being used to help identify the best location for a city park, a new grade school, expansion of the Junior High area, and for the best locations for expansion of sewer and water infrastructure.

One of the most effective tools that Mr. Wobbe has seen for controlling sprawl is through facility planning committees. St. Clair and Madison Counties have a facility planning committee that meets monthly to review planning considerations. The committee is also utilized to find the best sewer and water boundary areas, and to review other expansion issues as necessary.

SIMPAC also gets involved in economic development and sustainable reuse. They were involved in the redevelopment of 700 acres of a former federal facility that was closed due to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) efforts. They worked with the Tri-City to put the area back into productive use and on the tax role. Currently, SIMPAC has about 40 different projects going ranging from surface drainage to downtown revitalization, trails, parks, and grant applications. Their staff is made up of planners, landscape architects, and GIS, finance, and grant specialists. SIMPAC is the economic administration's representative for the region. Mr. Wobbe also noted that the agency had prepared a model stormwater drainage ordinance, produced hundreds of copies, and has made them available to every community within the region.

Mr. Wobbe was then asked about the Edwardsville plan. It was noted that Edwardsville had planned industrial development in areas that had been identified as

floodplain areas. Mr. Wobbe stated that just because an area is identified as a floodplain area, it does not mean that a city cannot develop there, but specific floodplain requirements must be met. He noted that one of the largest developments in St. Louis (Earth City) is developed in a floodplain area, but that it is developed in such a way that buildings are outside the floodplain and sewer and drainage is also specially designed for this location. Mr. Wobbe stated that the preference would be to not develop these areas, but the reality is that there will be development in some of these areas. Currently there are no federal regulations barring cities from developing these areas, but before development can occur, there must be studies done to ensure that internal flooding will be looked at and everything developed will be at least one foot above elevated flood areas.

A question by the group was then raised as to whether there would be interest in selling these lands through programs such as the Open Lands Trust instead of developing them. Mr. Wobbe felt there would be interest, but that it's not an easy process. There is never a consensus of these issues, and there will likely always be opposition. He noted that SIMPAC can only provide the best direction they can, and even if there is development in these areas, attention to planning can help to minimize any risk of loss. Growth is also a necessary reality. Today the Metro-East area is utilizing more land for fewer people – it's new growth not redevelopment.

Mr. Wobbe was then asked who the Sustainable Growth Group should be thinking of educating (e.g., community leaders, citizens). Mr. Wobbe replied that the group should consider going to the community leaders. He then noted that elected officials, specifically, don't want all the details but rather want to know if the area is one that can be utilized, or if it should be left alone. Development can be encouraged or discouraged, but these officials will need to know why.

Another member of the group commented that funding and support at the local level is "knee-driven". He noted that to get communities to do something requires a "carrot and stick" approach. When looking at the different layers of government and interest groups and the complexity of it, the state is going to have to be the driving force.

Recognizing that these are important issues for future planning efforts, one group member noted that focus should not ignore the communities that are already in trouble from the ramifications of development (e.g., flooding). There should be some shared responsibility to alleviate these problems. Mr. Wobbe was asked whether the effects to other communities were taken into account during these processes. Mr. Wobbe noted that for the most part the community was looking at internal issues, and not focusing on the external effects of bordering communities. He also noted, however, that many of these communities had instituted ordinances or regulations that help to ensure that new development does not create any new problems.

One group member noted that there has been proposed legislation focusing on a regional attack of stormwater issues, but they have had difficulty in the state legislature. The belief is that in reality if the issue did come up for a vote it would be defeated

because the majority of the population living above the bluff do not recognize that there is a problem. Another member added that if you ask someone off the street in St. Clair County, for example, they would say there wasn't a problem (e.g., stormwater).

Mr. Anderson then noted that the EPA was working with agency representatives and county officials to develop a "vision" that would coordinate smart growth efforts particularly related to stormwater. The hope is that this vision could be used as a banner to make people aware of the problems that are going on – to let people know that there is a problem and that some efforts are being made to correct it. The hope is to present the vision to the public for their input and buyin.

Illinois Smart Growth Initiative

Illinois Representative Ricca Slone provided the group with a presentation on Governor Ryan's Smart Growth Initiative. A copy of her presentation is included in Appendix E, with a summary included below.

This is the second year for the Illinois Smart Growth Initiative Legislative Task Force. The effort began with a report by the American Farm Land Trust that identified ten metropolitan areas throughout the United States that were at the highest risk for loss of farmland. Third on the list was northeastern Illinois Chicago region. This is what got the initial process started, so the focus was from the point of view of farmland loss.

In Illinois, 95% of the land is in private hands – the other 5% is in public hands, the lowest percentage of public land holdings by a state in the country. Additionally, in terms of parks, open space and natural areas per capita, Illinois ranks 48th in the nation. Currently 66% of Illinois land is used for crops – this is a decline of 9%, or 3 million acres, since 1950. Since 1990, the pace of change has accelerated even more rapidly, making these numbers already out-of-date.

In the Chicago metropolitan region, population grew 4%, while urbanized land use grew 40%. One of the first studies on land use showed land following railroad lines, like spokes on a wheel with Chicago as the "hub", with the spaces in between remaining farmland. Since WWII, land use resembles more of a block-like, uniform density. It is estimated that between 1998 and 2020 the urbanized area of the Chicago region will double, covering 10% of the total area of the state of Illinois. Some of the problems associated with this type of high growth density include:

- Loss of prime farmland and open space
- Traffic congestion
- Air pollution
- Respiratory problems – higher health care costs
- Higher taxes to pay for new infrastructure

- Fewer resources for needs of existing communities
- Poor water quality
- Loss of wetlands and natural areas

These problems combined equal an overall reduction in quality of life.

Other states have taken action against the potential problems associated with growth and urban sprawl. Oregon is well known for their efforts in the 1970s. Oregon's development program requires urban growth boundaries for all cities, resulting in more compact development and less natural area loss. This allows for better control over where development occurs. The result is less natural area loss, and a more transit friendly and bicycle and walker friendly environment.

Maryland passed a huge smart growth package in 1997. This full legislative package includes a rural legislative program, and tools for farmland preservation and brown field restoration. Essentially the state has told local communities to identify priority growth areas for future development purposes. The state will then help with infrastructure monies for these "priority growth" areas, but will not give public monies to go beyond those areas previous designated by each community. A similar effort may work in Illinois, although Illinois is more complex because of its larger size, stronger county system, and large number of local government units.

In 1998 Tennessee passed legislation requiring comprehensive planning for every county. The incentive – loss of funds for counties not meeting deadlines. There are also incentives for those counties that do meet the deadlines.

In New Jersey the State Office of Planning works state-wide with local communities. Again, however, this is a small state (20-25% the size of Illinois), of which 50% is highly urbanized.

Atlanta, Georgia residents have the longest commute time in the country. This state gave full legislative powers over transportation and mass transit decisions to the Governor's office. This was the result of an effort to try and get a grip on sprawl in the state, with an emphasis on Atlanta's transportation issues.

In an effort to consider what should be done about urban growth and sprawl, and farmland losses, last year the Illinois Governor created the Smart Growth Task Force. This Task Force was very preliminary. There were eight House members and 14 public members (representing planning agencies, agricultural interests, developers, local governments, etc.). After several hearings and discussions, the Task Force developed a nine-page report that includes three main recommendations. These recommendations are as follows:

1. Illinois should integrate transportation and land use planning and do a better job of figuring out how these things are done;

2. Illinois needs clear land use planning guidelines and goals; and,
3. Illinois state government should be supporting local planning and sustainable growth initiatives with financial incentives and technical support.

This year a new Task Force has been organized under HJR-10. This is a joint house and senate Task Force with three members from each caucus (three house democrats, three senate democrats, three house republicans, and three senate republicans). The group recently selected Senator Maitland as Chairman of the group. The group is meeting again on September 22, 1999, at the Thompson Building in Chicago. The group hopes to offer an educational effort similar to that of last year's Task Force. The group will be trying to bring these issues to the attention of legislators who are not familiar with them. This year's Task Force also hopes to obtain a budget to help compensate speakers and others involved in their activities, at least for travel expenses.

This year's Task Force members include: Sen. John Maitland (R-44) – Chair; Sen. William Peterson (R-26); Sen. Steven Rauschenberger (R-33); Sen. Debbie Halvorson (D-40); Sen. Patrick Welch (D-38); Sen. Lisa Madigan (D-17); Rep. Ricca Slone (D-92); Rep. Douglas Scott (D-67); Rep. Lauren Beth Gash (D-60); Rep. Andrea Moore (R-61); Rep. Patricia Lindner (R-65); and Rep. David Winters (R-69).

It was noted that there was no representation from the Metro-East area on this Task Force. Rep. Slone stated that she had spoken to a local representative who had to turn down the offer due to scheduling. Rep. Slone recommended that the Sustainable Growth Resources Group contact the Task Force Chairman and request public representation on the Task Force and/or that a public hearing be held in this area.

Several questions followed Rep. Slone's presentation. These questions and answers, where appropriate, are summarized below.

One member of the group stated that in the past, Governor Ryan's office had spent monies on roads, with less on planning. He noted that Illinois needs to look at redeveloping existing areas, and not just building roads. Jobs can still be saved if these development efforts were redirected to control growth. Rep. Slone agreed, noting that some of the Illinois First funds had still not been billed, and that it would take time for some efforts to get out of the pipeline. She noted that a lot of money was going for water and sewer grants, etc.

Another member of the group noted concern that stormwater management and flooding were not mentioned in the Task Force recommendations, which are real problems in the Metro-East area. She requested that these issues be looked at by this year's Task Force.

Another question for Rep. Slone was what the results were of last year's Task Force effort. It was noted that the 1998 Task Force effort recommended support to local planning efforts. The group wondered what kind of response was given this, and the

other recommendations that were made.

Rep. Slone responded by noting that initially two pieces of legislation were brought to the floor. One, under Rep. Winters, was to protect farmlands. The other bill would have allowed counties and townships to do open space purchases, including development rights in addition to outright land purchases. Slone noted that there was much opposition to the concept of using purchasing rights (eminent domain) as a tool, mostly opposed by homebuilders and renters in the area.

Rep. Younge then advanced the idea of pushing the effort to get someone from the group on the Task Force as a public member. Rep. Slone noted, however, that currently there was a list of 30 groups hoping to retain one of 12 public member positions, and that final decisions would be made at next week's meeting. Some of these organizations have already received letters offering them one of the 12 spots open for the public. She also noted that every session is open to anyone who wants to come and listen.

The question was then raised as to whether this Task Force was going to come up with similar recommendations as last time. Rep. Slone stated that this year's Task Force was at a different phase in terms of issues and how people are addressing those issues. This Task Force is less focused on farmland and is now looking at the suburban sprawl issues as the biggest reason why these farmlands are being converted. Last year's Task Force found that 30% of farmland loss is directly attributable to something a state agency is doing. Part of the Task Force's mission will be to look at land use, housing, and transportation issues.

Rep. Slone stated that any Task Force is limited to the life of the general assembly upon which it was formed. This Task Force will last two years. In January of 2001, a new Task Force would be appointed, so whatever this Task Force decides to do, it will have to be accomplished by December of 2000.

Rep. Slone then offered the group the phone number for Ron Hollberg (217-782-7481), manager of the Grant Division at the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and his coworker, Rayetta Laninghal. This reference was offered because of interest in obtaining smart growth funding for the Metro-East area. Mr. Hollberg and Ms. Laninghal are currently working on rules for the Open Lands Trust grants and the grant package that is to be ready by December of this year.

Rep. Slone also asked for a copy of the names and addresses of everyone at the meeting, so she would be able to get them information about upcoming meetings of the Task Force.

Next Steps

The group first discussed drafting a letter requesting representation as a public member of this year's Task Force. The group reiterated concern that there was currently no downstate representation on this Task Force. The group agreed that although it seemed too late in the process to be represented that there should at least be an effort made. Kathy Andria agreed to draft the letter and to fax it as soon as possible.

The group also discussed the need to, at minimum, request that a hearing take place in this area so that downstate interests could be included in the efforts of the Task Force.

It was also recommended that all appropriate state representatives be contacted to request representation on the group's behalf. Rep. Slone recommended that the group choose a representative to offer to the Task Force if they were serious about obtaining a public member seat, however, the group felt they would need more time to make that decision, and opted instead to focus on requesting a hearing in the Metro-East area.

Rep. Younge offered to contact Sen. Maitland's office, letting him know that he would be receiving a request letter from the group. She noted that it may be helpful to give him notice of the group's desire to participate.

The group then discussed other possible ways they could obtain some representation. Mr. Mark noted that his office was represented as a public member on last year's Task Force. If they had been offered a seat again this year, he noted that this may be another opportunity to get the group's voice heard. The Home Builders Association may also have representation downstate.

Lastly, a member suggested inviting Stuart Meck from the American Planning Association regarding the Growing Smart Project, a product of which is a smart growth guidebook. It was also recognized that Mr. Clyde Forest, smart growth expert from the University of Illinois, was unable to attend this meeting due to scheduling difficulties, but that he should be invited again for a future meeting.

The next meeting will be held October 21, 1999, at a location to be determined, from 8:00 am to 12:00 noon.

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF ATTENDEES

GATEWAY REGION URBAN SPRAWL: METRO EAST SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RESOURCES GROUP

September 16, 1999 Meeting Participants

Name	Address	Phone	Fax	Email
Carolyn Kehoe	Sierra Club 120 N. Douglas Avenue Belleville, IL 62220	618-235-6269 314-416-9930	618-235-6269	Kehoe@apci.net
Kathy Andria	ESL CAN Conservation Alliance 1306 St. Louis Street Edwardsville, IL 62025	618-397-7882 618-271-9605		Kandria@ezl.com
James Jones	ESL CAN 348 R Collinsville Avenue East St. Louis, IL 62201	618-271-9605	618-271-9651	jjonesesl@hotmail.com
Gordie Blum	U.S. EPA, Region 5 77 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604	312-353-8501	312-353-1155	Blum.gordon@epamail.epa.gov
Janet Haff	U.S. EPA, Region 5 77 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604	312-353-7923	312-353-4788	Haff.Janet@epa.gov
Noemi Emeric	U.S. EPA, Region 5 77 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604	312-886-0995	312-353-4788	
Tim Feather	Planning and Management Consultants, Ltd. 6352 S. Highway 51, PO Box 1316 Carbondale, IL 62903	618-549-2832	618-529-3188	Timf@pmcl.com
Mike Beezhoid	Planning and Management Consultants, Ltd. 6352 S. Highway 51, PO Box 1316 Carbondale, IL 62903	618-549-2832	618-529-3188	Mikeb@pmcl.com
Ed Weilbacher	Southwest Illinois Resource Conservation & Development Council 406 East Main Street Mascoutah IL 62258	618-566-4451		
Ted Shekell	Planning Director City of O'Fallon 255 South Lincoln Avenue O'Fallon, IL 62269	618-624-4500 ext. 4	618-624-4534	Ofalzi@apci.net
Fontez Mark	St. Clair County Board			
Tom Wobbe	Southwest Illinois Planning Commission	618-344-4250		

GATEWAY REGION URBAN SPRAWL: METRO EAST SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RESOURCES GROUP

September 16, 1999 Meeting Participants

Name	Address	Phone	Fax	Email
Todd Antoine	East-West Gateway	314-421-4220		
Wyvetter Young	Illinois General Assembly 2058-L Assembly Springfield IL 62706	618-875-1691 217-782-5951		
Toya Nash	New Spirit Neighborhood Organizing Ofc 771 Vogel Place East St. Louis IL 62205	618-874-0312		
Dan Vogel	Stinson, Mac	314-259-4574		
Ricca Slone	Illinois House 2072-L Stratton Springfield IL 62706	217-782-3186		

ATTACHMENT B

AGENDA

Meeting Agenda

Gateway Region Urban Sprawl – Metro East Sustainable Growth Resources Group

September 16, 1999 – 8:00 to 11:00 am

St. Mary's Hospital Ancilla Conference Room -- East St. Louis, Illinois

Meeting Goal

Establish an understanding of the Illinois Smart Growth Initiative and related programs and initiate an appropriate strategy that takes advantage of these programs for the Metro-East region.

ACTIVITY

LEAD PLAYERS

Welcome and Announcements

Tim Feather, PMCL
Andy Anderson, EPA

Introductions

All

Review of Last Meeting

Tim Feather and
Mike Beezhold, PMCL

Selected Mapping and Planning
in Metro East, St. Louis

Tom Wobbe, SWIMPAC
Teresa O'Keeffe, HBA

Illinois Smart Growth Initiative

Rep. Ricca Slone
Illinois State Representative

Action Items/ Next Steps

Tim Feather
All

Meeting Closure

Tim Feather
Andy Anderson

Group Charge: *The Metro East Sustainable Growth Resources Group is comprised of local, state, and federal organizations. Its mission is to gather, develop, and disseminate information regarding growth issues in the Metro East, Illinois area.*

ATTACHMENT C

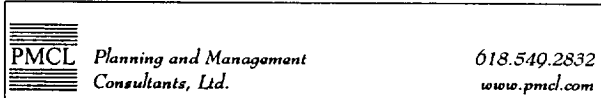
**METRO EAST SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RESOURCES
GROUP SEPTEMBER 16, 1999 PRESENTATION**

Metro East Sustainable Growth Resources Group

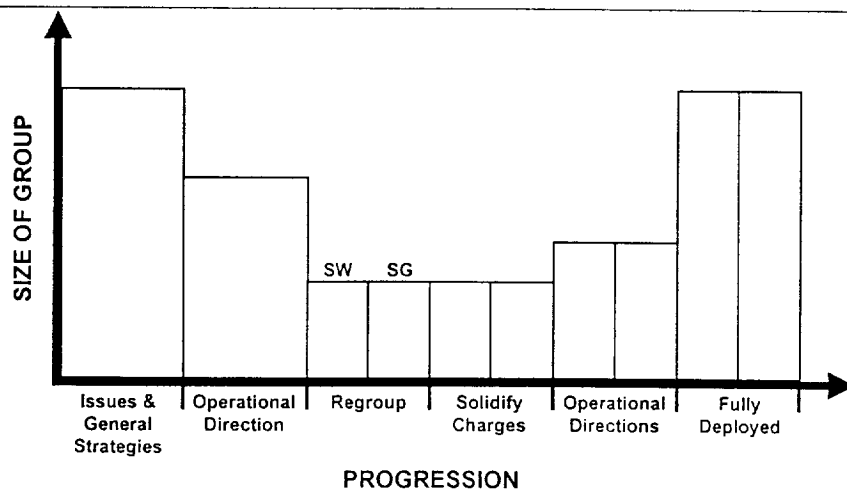
Steering Committee Meeting

September 16, 1999

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region V)



Evolution of “Urban Sprawl” Group

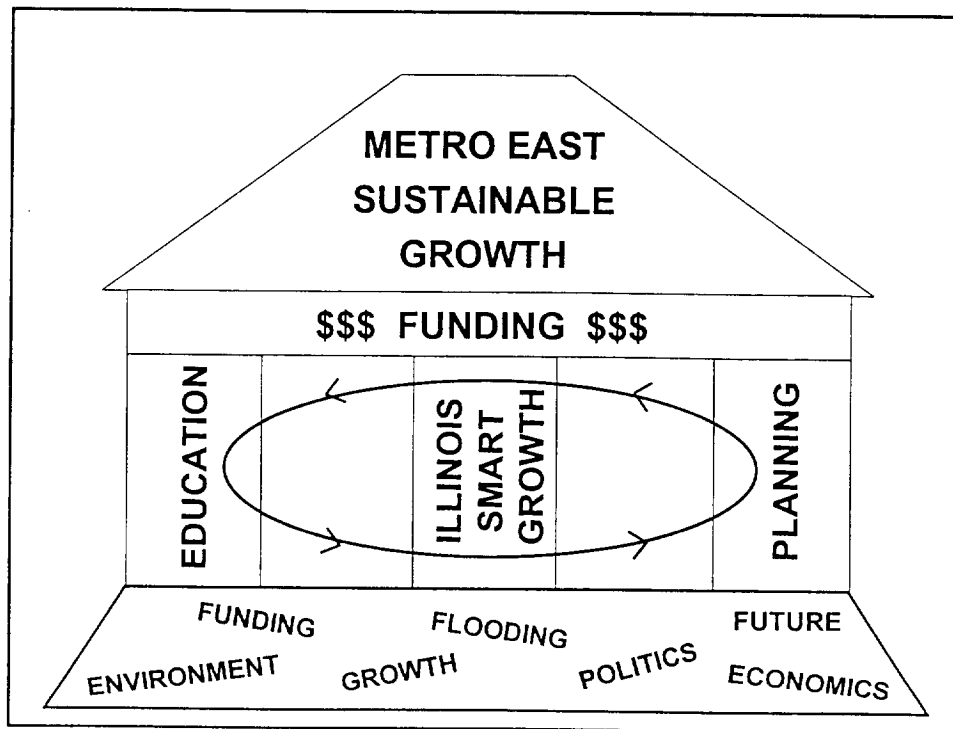


MESGRG - 2

Metro East Sustainable Resources Group

The Metro East Sustainable Growth Resources Group is comprised of local, state, and federal organizations. Its mission is to gather, develop, and disseminate information regarding growth issues in the Metro East, Illinois area.

MESGRG - 3



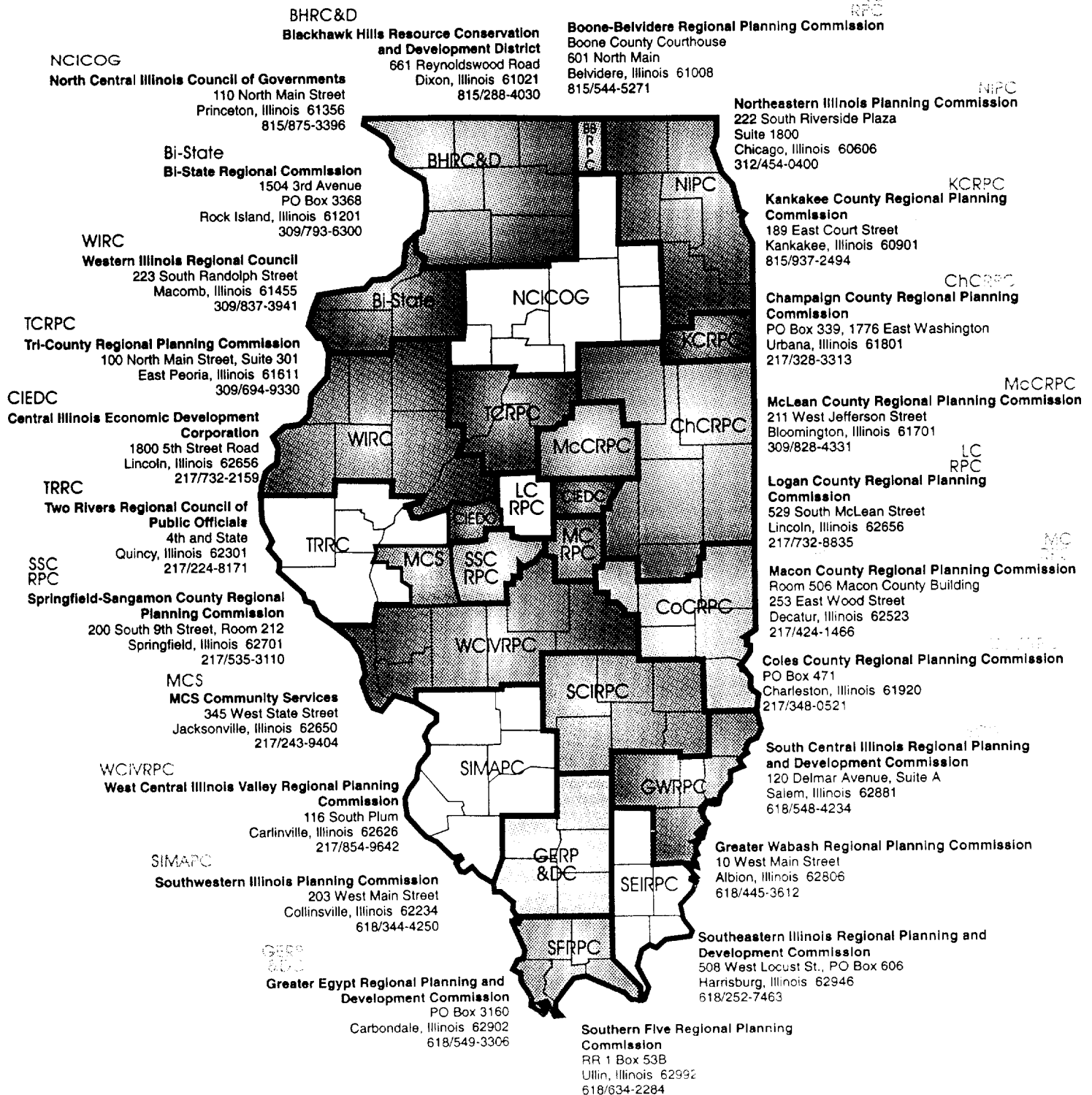
ATTACHMENT D

ILLINOIS REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCIES MAP



Post Office Box 1093
Springfield, Illinois
62705-1093
217/525-7431

Illinois Regional Planning Agencies



ATTACHMENT E

**ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVE RICCA SLONE
SEPTEMBER 16, 1999 PRESENTATION**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ILLINOIS

PRIME FARMLAND AT HIGHEST RISK

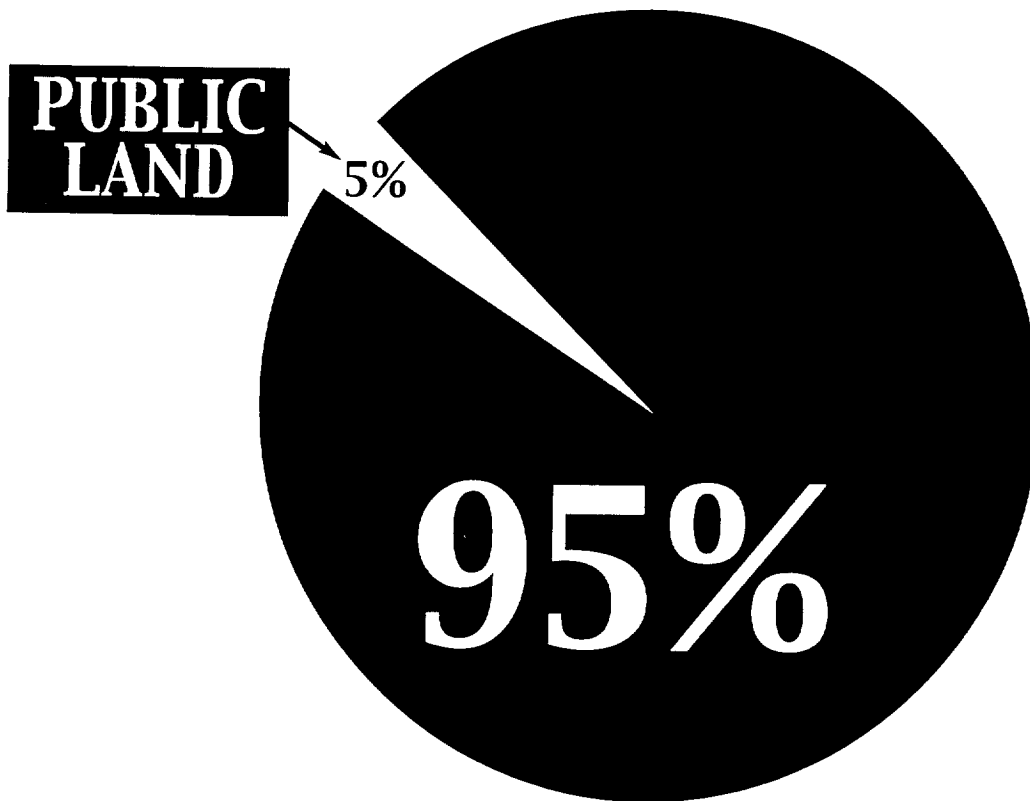
- 1. CALIFORNIA CENTRAL VALLEY**
- 2. CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION**
- 3. NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS**

SOURCE: AMERICAN FARMLAND TRUST, 1997

95% OF ILLINOIS LAND IS PRIVATELY HELD.

THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

In Utah and Nevada, over 80% of the land is owned by the Federal government.



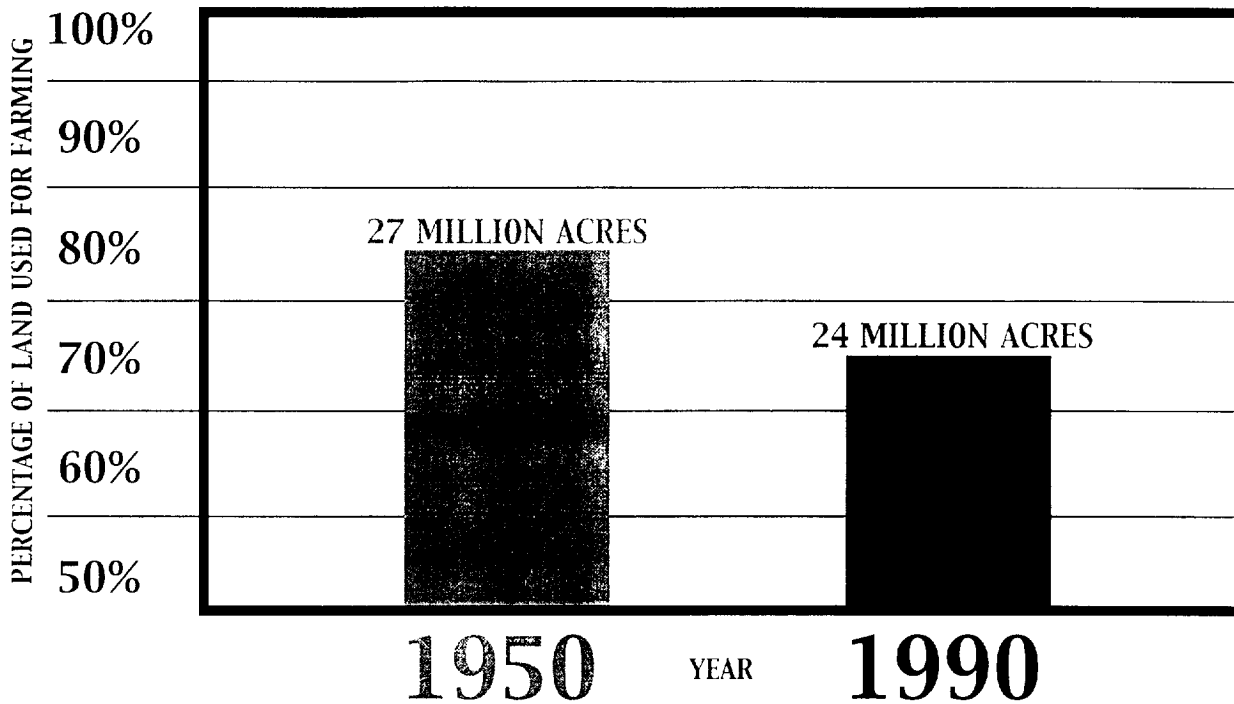
**ILLINOIS IS 48TH AMONG THE STATES IN PARKLAND,
OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL AREAS PER CAPITA.**

1.	14.	27.	40.
2.	15.	28.	41.
3.	16.	29.	42.
4.	17.	30.	43.
5.	18.	31.	44.
6.	19.	32.	45.
7.	20.	33.	46.
8.	21.	34.	47.
9.	22.	35.	48. ILLINOIS
10.	23.	36.	49.
11.	24.	37.	50.
12.	25.	38.	
13.	26.	39.	

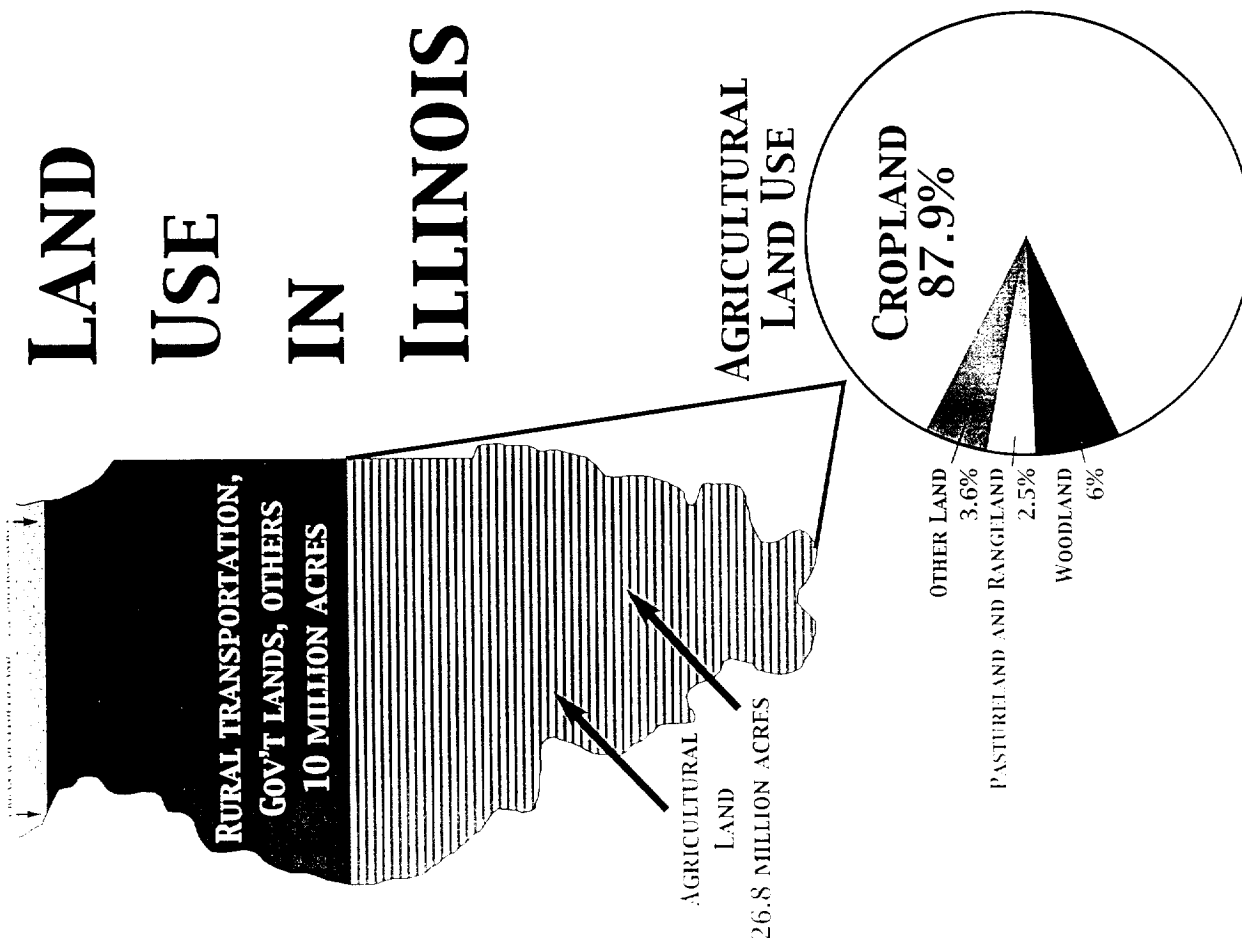
1990
Source: Estimated state and federal land for recreation, state parks and
listings, James C. Biggs
Comprehensive Planning Branch Parks Division
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

66% OF ILLINOIS LAND IS USED FOR CROPS, A
DECLINE OF 9% OR 3 MILLION ACRES SINCE 1950.

TOTAL LAND AREA – 36 MILLION ACRES



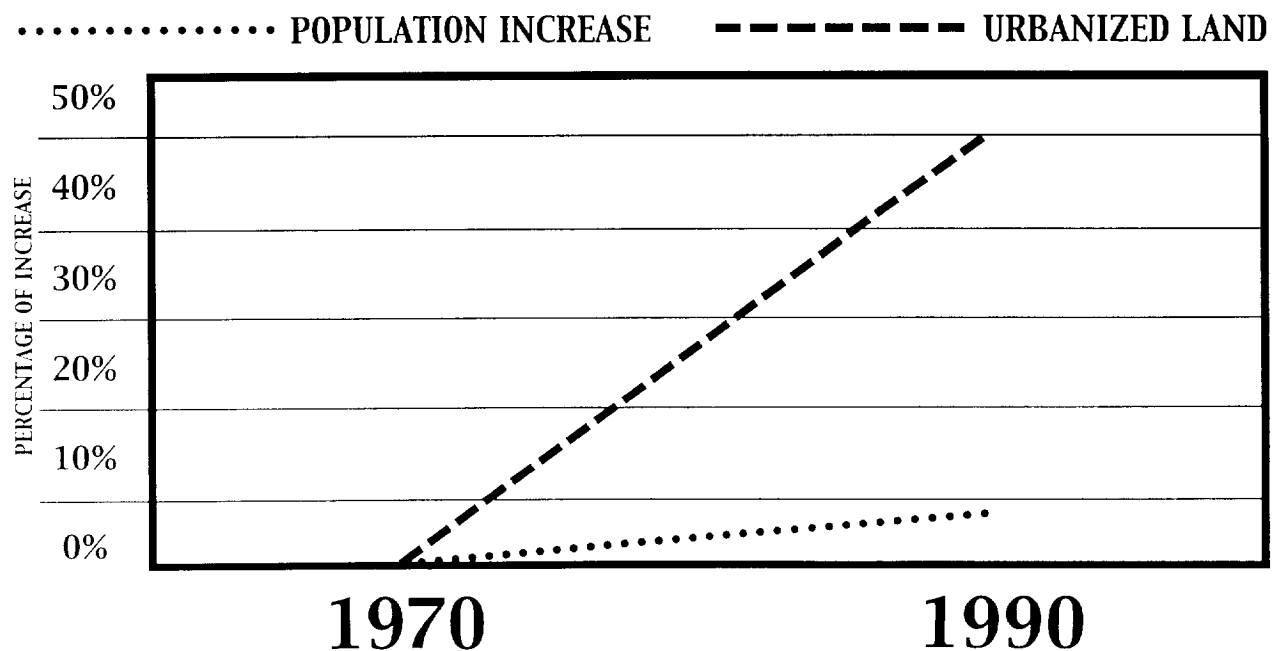
LAND
USE
IN
ILLINOIS



**SINCE 1990, LAND IS BEING CONVERTED
FROM FARMING TO URBANIZED USES AT
AN ACCELERATED RATE.**

**THE URBANIZED REGION OF
CHICAGOLAND IS 1.5 MILLION ACRES,
THE SIZE OF EIGHT CHICAGOS.**

**FROM 1970 TO 1990, REGIONAL POPULATION GREW 4%
WHILE THE AMOUNT OF DEVELOPED LAND GREW 40%**



**FROM 1998 TO 2028
DEVELOPED LAND WILL
DOUBLE TO
3 MILLION ACRES,
10% OF THE TOTAL LAND
IN THE STATE.**

PROBLEMS WITH LOW-DENSITY SPRAWL DEVELOPMENT

- LOSS OF PRIME FARMLAND AND OPEN SPACE
- TRAFFIC CONGESTION
- AIR POLLUTION
- RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS → HIGHER HEALTH CARE COSTS
- HIGHER TAXES TO PAY FOR NEW INFRASTRUCTURE
- FEWER RESOURCES FOR NEEDS OF EXISTING COMMUNITIES
- POOR WATER QUALITY, LOSS OF WETLANDS AND NATURAL AREAS

REDUCED QUALITY OF LIFE

OTHER STATES HAVE TAKEN ACTION AGAINST SPRAWL:

OREGON

MARYLAND

TENNESSEE

NEW JERSEY

GEORGIA

PUBLIC RESOURCE COSTS OF SPRAWL

- **HIGHER TAXES ON ALL TAXPAYERS TO PAY FOR NEW INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **FEWER PUBLIC RESOURCES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE IN OLDER COMMUNITIES**
- **DENSITIES TOO LOW TO SUPPORT TRANSIT**
- **DEMAND FOR NEW ROADS AND ROAD WIDENING**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF 1998 TASK FORCE

**ILLINOIS SHOULD INTEGRATE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE
PLANNING**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF 1998 TASK FORCE

**ILLINOIS NEEDS CLEAR LAND USE
PLANNING GUIDELINES AND GOALS**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF 1998 TASK FORCE

ILLINOIS STATE GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPPORT LOCAL PLANNING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH INITIATIVES WITH FINANCIAL INCENTIVES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

